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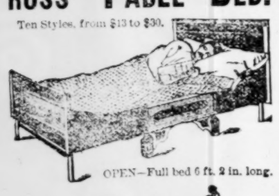

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By the death of John Kelly, says a New York letter, Richard Croker becomes the leader of Tammany Hall. Croker is a veritable political Carnot. He has a good brain, clear conceptions, and extraordinary executive force. He is a keen judge of men. He keeps his own counsels and is extremely reticent. He makes no speeches and very few promises. Those few, however, are fulfilled to the letter. He has the strongest of friends and the bitterest of enemies. He is as positive but not as obstinate as John Kelly. Like Kelly, he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He came from the humblest service, and hard stories are told of him in his youth. But, like Morrissey, he has won the confidence of the people and developed the qualities of a great political leader. He is so strongly intrenched in the Tammany Society, which is the fortress of the party, that he could hardly be blown out of it with dynamite. His foresight is something remarkable. Hugh J. Grant, now Sheriff, is one of his proteges. It was Croker who put him in the Board of Aldermen in 1884. He advised Grant and other Tammany Aldermen not to vote for the Broadway Surface Railroad scheme. In Grant's case the advice was entirely unnecessary. The others wish that they had taken it. Before the bill was passed Croker predicted that every man who voted for it would land in State's Prison. They are going there one by one as fast as possible.

TEMPERATURES are given as follows by various experiments: Melting lead, about 600 degrees; melting zinc, 710 to 779; iron at red, just visible, 900; iron at dull red, 1,270 to 1,292; iron at cherry red, 1,552 to 1,620; iron at clear red 1,800 to 2,000 Fahrenheit; iron at white heat, 2,500 to 2,700; air from a hot-blast stove, 1,000 to 1,400; ignited charcoal, 2,200; melting platinum, 2,900; temperature of hot-blast furnace, 3,300; temperature given by Bertholet of combustion of two parts hydrogen mixed with one pound oxygen burning in the air, 3,000 to 3,850 Fahrenheit; temperature of Bertholet of two parts of carbonic oxide with one part of oxygen burning in the air, 3,540 to 4,000.

CHEAP prices have been the ruin of the photographic business. Competition, instead of being the life of the trade, has been nearly the death of photography. Still an active man with a camera can make money. Mr. Ball, of Peterborough, Ont., has solved this point. He took a $5 bill, photographed it, and from the negative made twenty other $5 bills. He found it very easy to make money, but the difficulty was in passing it. He got rid of a few of the photographs, and just as he was getting his hand in a detective nabbed him. It is too bad that the prosecution of such a noble art as photography should be subjected to annoying interference on the part of the law.

THE death of Mrs. Julia E. Smith Parker, the last of the Smith sisters of Glastonbury, so prominent in the interests of woman suffrage, has brought to light one of the first petitions ever presented to Congress for the abolition of slavery, from the ladies of Glastonbury, and presented through John Quincy Adams in 1833. Six of the Smith sisters headed the list, with some 400 other Glastonbury ladies following. The names of their descendants are prominent in the anti-slavery movement all over the country.

The London *Economist* publishes from the report of the British mint a compilation of the coinage of nearly all countries for 1885, showing that $65,344,150 gold and $75,804,005 silver were added to the world's stock of coins in that year. Of the new silver coinage $28,950,000 was in India, and $28,848,960 came from four mints in the United States, leaving only about $18,000,000 for all other countries, and of this the Japan mint produced $5,800,000.

Thirty-seven Japanese publications are devoted to matters connected with education, and these have a total circulation of 42,649 per month. There are seven medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; nine relating to sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; two on forestry and two on pharmacy. There are seven devoted to various branches of science, with a circulation of 2,428; but to these must be added twenty-two engaged in popularizing science, with a total circulation of 70,666.

Texas has a new industry. The Clear Creek Crab Canning Company has been organized in Galveston county, and is doing a big business in catching and canning crabs. The shells are removed entire except the claws, ground in a mill and sent to France, where they are manufactured into a dentifrice. The oil that arises on the vats where the crabs are boiled is used in making soap, and is said to be equal to cocoanut oil for this purpose. The crabs themselves are packed in five-gallon cans, and are reckoned good.

The emigration to this country from Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia and China for the five years ended in 1885 was 341,778. Nearly all of these emigrants took the places of American laborers at starvation prices. A table recently compiled shows that from 1876 to 1880, inclusive, 283,153 skilled laborers came to this country and 152,467 unskilled laborers. From 1881 to 1885 there were 541,112 of the former and 628,788 of the latter, showing an increase of the latter of more than 300 per cent. All of the unskilled laborers, as a rule, remain in the large cities.

Colonel Conway, who professes to know all the noted "bad men" of the plains, tells a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter that they are invariably blondes. He says the traditional idea of a desperado as a man of raven locks, piercing black eyes and a long, jetty moustache is all wrong. He goes into particulars thus: "Masterson, the famous sheriff of Dodge, who had killed twenty-seven men when he was twenty-seven years old, has light hair and blue eyes. So has Doc. Halliday, exiled from Arizona for trying to kill off all Tombstone in one day. The Erp brothers could join a Lydia Thompson troupe if yellow curls went for anything. Luke Short, notorious throughout the entire West, is a little fellow of a blonde cast. That is the complexion of Mart Duggan and Jim Kinney, two very bad men of great renown in Colorado; and so on throughout the list.

The committee of the International Typographical Union appointed to devise a plan whereby the munificent gift of Messrs. Childs and Drexel could be put to the best possible use will recommend that the $10,000 remain at interest for five years. On the next birthday of George W. Childs it is proposed that every union printer east of the Mississippi river shall set up 1,000 ems, the proceeds of which shall go into this fund. Next, when the birthday of Anthony Drexel dawns, every union printer west of the Mississippi shall in like manner contribute the pay of 1,000 ems to the fund. Thus for five years it is proposed to commemorate in this way the birthday of these two generous givers. At the end of the period it is expected a handsome sum, not far short of $50,000, will have been raised. With this it is in contemplation to erect in Philadelphia a beautiful hall, which shall be known as the home of the craft—the abiding place for all time to come of the International Typographical Union.

Connecticut is the richest State in the Union in unprofitable mines. Gold and silver and many other metals have been found in a score of townships, but not in paying quantity. North Stonington has a meagre marble mine, New London is going to dig for petroleum, and a day or two ago a soapstone mine, that once was worked by the Indians, was discovered within the borough limits of Willimantic. The deposit cropped out on the Young farm, near the æthestic Willimantic thread mill, and not a dozen rods from the railroad. It is on high ground that is clear of timber, and all about it there is evidence that considerable quantities of the stone were removed at a distant time in the past. Fragments of soapstone pots and dishes, finely chiseled and polished, have frequently been found by villagers, and mounds of upthrown earth, now grass grown, indicate the places in which the Indians worked in the old quarry. The mine is to be worked by Springfield (Mass.) men, who, by means of the magnetic needle, which is strongly affected by the magnetic ore in the stone, have traced the deposit for a long way down the hillside, and who are confident that the mine is a very large and valuable one. The old opening in the quarry at which the Indians worked has been enlarged, and the rock as far down as the workmen have penetrated is pure soapstone. At every point on the hill where a shaft has been made the stone is found in abundance. The Springfield men will begin to work the mine about the first of next August.

The object of those who provide doves for shooting matches is to produce birds which will rise rapidly from the trap, fly erratically, and make a struggle to get out of the bounds, even if hit. In England the plan used to be to pull a few feathers out of the bird's tail and apply tar to the spot or to run a pin into the flesh. These practices were stopped by the authorities, and now a new method is in use. The only water given to the birds for twelve to twenty-four hours before the tournament is salt water. This almost maddens them, and when they rise from the trap they fulfill all requirements.

It is not an uncommon thing for Congress to sit as late as August, says "Carp" in the Cleaveland *Leader and Herald*. The first session of the forty-seventh Congress did not adjourn till August 8, and that of the forty-fourth was here until August 14th. In 1856 Congress sat from December till August 18, while the thirty-second and thirty-third congresses each held nine months' sessions. In 1850 Congress sat as late as September 30th, spending the whole summer at Washington, and in 1842 the regular second session of the twenty-seven Congress did not adjourn till August 31st. Running further back the Congressional sessions were shorter. The longest sessions of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first Congresses ended before the last of May, and those of the ninth, tenth and thirteenth came to a close in April. Since 1816 the regular sessions of Congress have begun in December, but before this they seemed to have had no fixed time. The first Congress met March 4, 1789, the second on the 24th of October, 1791, and the third on the 17th of October, 1793.

The New York *Evening Post* presents some interesting statistics, prepared by Superintendent Martin and H. R. Van Keuren, superintendent of tolls, showing the volume of travel across the Brooklyn bridge. A detailed statement of the number of persons actually crossing the bridge in a single day has never before been made, but a plan was conceived and carried out which enabled the gentlemen named to ascertain precisely how many travelers passed over on foot, in the cars or in other vehicles. The day chosen was when seemingly the travel was of average volume. From elaborate computations it appears that the number of foot passengers who crossed by the promenade was 4,925 from New York and 2,914 from Brooklyn, total 7,839; by the carriage-way 442 from New York and 446 from Brooklyn, total 888; by railroad 32,146 from New York and 38,091 from Brooklyn, total 70,237. The whole number coming from New York was 37,513, from Brooklyn 41,451, and the grand total for the day 78,964. The vehicles of all kinds coming from both ways numbered 3,581, and the total receipts for the day were $2,122.74. These figures indicate the capacity of the bridge as a public convenience. If the average be sustained they show that 28,821,860 persons cross the structure in a year, and put the annual receipts at $774,800.10.

Eels.

Now that the aversion to batrachia for food has been overcome to a certain degree, it is to be hoped that the indisutable delicacy of the eel as a palatable fish will be more generally recognized. The Egyptians were the only ancient people who did not consider the eel fit food for kings and princes. In the light of present science the eel is shown to be a most cleanly feeder, living upon the spawn of fishes. It will touch nothing that is unclean or tainted, and will at times nibble the plants that float upon the surface of the water. When lentils are ripe, of which they are especially fond, they have been seen on foraging expeditions in the fields adjacent to the river banks. Dr. Marshall Hall, to whom the science of medicine owes so much, discovered that eels possessed a "caudal heart entirely dependent upon the pulmonary heart." It is supposed that this second heart causes the extraordinary strength of the eel's tail. A comical incident befell me in Germany. There, fish of all sorts are sold alive, and are killed in the kitchen a few moments before they are to be cooked. Eels are considered a great dainty, and are sold at fifty and sixty cents a pound. Having received an unusually large fish from the neighboring town, and wishing to keep it until the next day, the cook took it in a large bucket with water to the hotel, that it might be kept in the "fish pot" in a running stream until wanted. A moment or two after she left the house with her shining, steel-blue burden, I heard a swish of water, and looking out of the window saw his eelship seize the edge of the bucket by his tail and throw himself over, as it were, by a "back hand-spring" on the ground. Now began a chase such as is seldom seen. The astonished cook attempted to catch the great creature, forgetting in her zeal that "slippery as an eel" was no vain adage. Away over the hard road wriggled the fish, with the cook in frantic pursuit. By this time quite a number of persons joined in the chase, but to no purpose. Fearing to injure the creature, there was no force used, and fully fifteen minutes elapsed before the eel was captured and replaced in the bucket. The precaution was taken to cover the top of the bucket with a net, so that any further attempt to escape was precluded.—*New York Commercial.*

Pulp as a Substitute for Lumber.

Furniture manufacturers have had their attention directed by enthusiasts to the pulp question. It is argued that pulp can be used as a substitute for lumber in the manufacture of furniture and other articles now made exclusively of wood. By mixing the pulp with clays, steatite, asbestos, plumbago and mica, substances of every possible color and compactness may be produced. It is estimated that only about twenty per cent. of the timber felled reaches economic uses, while if the sawmill were combined with pulping and pressing processes, all the material in trunk might be available.—*Iron Trade Review.*

HAD I BUT KNOWN!

Had I but known that nothing is undone
From rising until setting of the sun,
That full-fledged words fly off beyond our reach,
That not a deed brought forth to life dies ever,
I would have measured out and weighed my speech;
To bear good deeds had been my sole endeavor,
Had I but known!

Had I but known how swiftly speed away
The living hours that make the living day,
That 'tis above delay's so dangerous slough
Is hung the luring wisp-light of to-morrow,
I would have seized time's evanescent Now!
I would be spared this unavailing sorrow,
Had I but known!

Had I but known to dread the dreadful fire
That lay in ambush at my heart's desire,
Wherefrom it sprang and smote my naked hand
And left a mark forever to remain,
I would not bear the fire's ignoble brand;
I would have weighed the pleasure with the pain,
Had I but known!

Had I but known we never can repeat
Life's springtime freshness or its summer heat,
Nor gather second harvest from life's field,
Nor aged winter change to youthful spring,
To me life's flowers their honey all would yield;
I would not feel one wasted moment's sting,
Had I but known!

—*Hunter MacCulloch, in Lippincott.*

MISS FORTUNE'S ROMANCE.

It was a hot day in May—one of those early hot days that are so exhausting—and Miss Fortune Wayland, tired with that provoking kind of shopping that consists in "matching things," turned into a fashionable ladies' restaurant for rest and refreshment. She was a calm, equable girl, not readily irritated, but it was a trifle annoying to have her quiet interrupted by the rustling, laughing, and chattering of the very two girls whose company at that hour she would most of all have deprecated.

For she was dusty and heated, and not in her freshest toilet, and Ida Vincent and Kate Croye had just stepped from their carriage in all the lustre and freshness of elegant spring costumes. They, of course, could afford to be pleasant; it was a much harder thing for Fortune to smile and say: "Is it really you? I am glad to see you."

They sat down together, and began to eat ices, and discuss toilets and summer plans. "We were going to Europe," said Ida, with a charming frankness, "but *some one* is going to the Branch, and of course we follow in his wake. Mamma thinks he admires me, and I am under orders to captivate him."

"I know whom you mean, Ida; there is really no need for you to affect secrecy. It is Ray Symington. My mamma thinks he admires me, and I am under orders to captivate him also."

"And pray who is Ray Symington?"

"As if you did not know, Fortune! Why, your father is his lawyer. He has been back for a month, and was at the Nobles' and the Hilliards' and—"

"Now I know whom you mean," said Fortune. "He used to come a great deal to our house before he went abroad. That is six years since. I was only a school-girl then, but from what I remember of Ray Symington I think he will never fall in love with any woman except one made to order. However, he does not concern me; I have fringes on my mind at present. So I will say good-by, girls."

"Wait a quarter of an hour, and we will take you as far as Aitkin's."

"Thanks; I cannot wait; I am to meet mamma and Gertrude at Madame Decimer's. Adieu."

Fortune was walking down Broadway again, and this time without the least sense of heat or fatigue. She was calling to remembrance some autumn days six years ago, when she had first seen Ray Symington. What a happy September and October it had been! She had come into town early in order to enter school at the commencement of the session, and had been alone with her father. During these days Ray had been much with them, and she had sat listening happily to his travels by land and sea, and heard him discuss with Mr. Wayland scientific subjects in which both were interested. How often had she brought them tea or coffee while they sat talking, and what pleasant words and looks he had given her!

Nay, there had been something more than this. One night when Mr. Wayland had been called out on business, and they two sat alone by the little open fire that the chill October night made necessary, Ray had held her hand and said, sorrowfully: "Fortune, will you forget me when I go over the sea, and never remember the pleasant nights we three have had together?"

"If they were pleasant, why do you go away?" she asked, softly.

"You almost tempt me to ask to stay; but you are so young it would be unfair. I am an old man, child, traveled and disillusioned; it would be unfair. You must see the world first, Fortune; and then—and then if you remember me, ah, how happy I shall be! Give me the rose at your belt, dear child. Perhaps you will think of me till it withers."

"I shall never forget you."

But Ray either misdoubted the young, inexperienced heart, or he feared to trust the future with it. He only kissed the rose, and kissed the hand that gave it, and in an hour there was an end of Fortune's young romance.

Perhaps just in this very hour her good fate had turned toward her, for what she had failed to find and failed to do all morning now came easily to her hand; and even such straws as finding the exact trimming wanted may show that the contrary wind has changed and a favoring gale sprung up. She was not conscious of reasoning in this way, but she felt a change, and under its influence looked so bright and happy that when she met her mother and sister at Madame Decimers, Mrs. Wayland chose to feel irritated at it.

"You are so contradictious, Fortune!" she said. "Here you are, looking as fresh and happy as possible, while poor Gertrude and I are worried to death. It is too aggravating!"

"What is the matter, mamma?"

"Your father is so provoking. He came home early to-day, just because he knew we had an appointment with madame; and he talked such nonsense about not being able to afford this and that, an I it really took all interest out of our spring costumes. Beside, he actually wanted me to stay at home this summer, and send you and Gertrude with your aunt Lucy—and it's Gertrude's first season! He never has a particle of consideration."

"Mamma, I do not care about going away. I have had six seasons, and, as you say, done nothing with them. Spend what money you have on Gerty."

"But what will people say?"

"Never mind people. Papa is far from well—say that I am staying to take care of him. I am sure some one ought to do it, especially as he cannot possibly leave the city."

Fortune was quite reconciled to the lot she had proposed for herself when she saw how happy the plan made her father.

"I have not forgot, Fortune," he said, "what a splendid little house-keeper you made six years ago."

So Mrs. Wayland and her younger daughter went to the Branch, and Fortune and her father lived together in a regular quiet fashion that was the greatest luxury to the overworked lawyer. Twice Mr. Symington had called before the ladies left, and both times Fortune missed him. The call seemed to have made little impression on the family. Mrs. Wayland said he had aged a great deal, and Gertrude said he was ugly and cross and old.

"He asked after you, Fortune," said Gertrude, carelessly, as she was examining her new riding hat, "and mamma told him you were absorbed in toilets at present. So he said: 'Pray do not disturb the young lady; I dare say she has forgotten me.'"

In about two weeks Gertrude's letters began to name Mr. Symington very frequently. He and his cousin, Colonel Hill, had called on them, and Gertrude thought both gentlemen "very nice." Pretty soon every letter was full of the two names. They were the key-note to which all Gertrude's life seemed to be set, and Fortune noticed that Ray Symington was the prevailing refrain.

Even Mr. Wayland began to speculate on the probabilities of so intimate an acquaintance. "I do not think it would do, Fortune," he said one evening, after he had read and re-read a letter from his wife. "Gerty and Symington I mean. She is so fond of society, and he never cared for it. It would not do; all the money in the world would not make them happy. Mr. Symington is—"

"*Here*, my dear old friend. The servant told me where you were, and I took the liberty of coming without announcement—as I used to do."

He had taken Fortune's hand, and stood looking in her face. Then he drew a chair between father and daughter, and sat down. He had come on business, he said, but it would keep till next day; there was plenty else to talk about, and it must have been very interesting matter, for the three sat together chatting happily until the church clocks were striking midnight all around.

It was about the alteration of some property that Mr. Symington had returned. There were dwelling-houses to be turned into stores, and he decided to stay in the city until the architect had finished the plans. It was very hot weather, and the architect could not be hurried, and Ray was in no mood to hurry him. So the days came and went in a slow, dreamy monotony that every one seemed perfectly happy with.

Ray generally strolled in to Mr. Wayland's as they were taking breakfast, and Fortune gave him a cup of coffee. He sipped it, and talked over the news in the morning newspapers. Then the two gentlemen went down town together, and Fortune took her sewing into the coolest room, and found her own thoughts pleasant enough company until afternoon. Before dinner she went with her father to drive in the Park; and they generally met Ray before they returned home. Sometimes he rode home at their side, sometimes he gave his horse to his servant and took a seat beside Fortune in Mr. Wayland's carriage. When he did so he stayed to dinner, and when he stayed to dinner he stayed until midnight.

They did not even talk together; he had fallen into the habit of asking her assent to any of his opinions by a look, which she generally answered by a bright, intelligent little nod of acquiescence; and when he had received this he went on with his argument.

But perhaps this silent understanding of each other was more dangerous than words; at any rate, Fortune felt it to be so. She could not disguise from herself that Ray Symington usurped more exculsively than ever all her thoughts and hopes, and yet she was forced to admit that he seemed unconscous of his power over her. She noticed that Gertrude had never named him since he left the Branch, and she wondered what this apparent indifference could mean. It must be one of two things—either Gertrude cared nothing at all for him, or she cared a great deal.

One morning, as she was handing Ray a cup of coffee, he had a number of letters in his hand, and in his effort to relieve her speedily, he let them drop. They scattered sufficiently to allow her to see that two of them were directed by Gertrude. There was no mistaking her small, running, insignificant writing.

After this discovery she withdrew more and more from the conversation of the gentlemen, and the bright, intelligent looks with which she had used to answer Ray's inquiring glances were more and more at fault. He saw and felt the change, but failed to draw the proper inference.

Things had indeed come to a position in which it seemed to Fortune folly to nurse longer a sentiment which it was evident Ray had not the slightest desire to reciprocate. She would at once give up everything that encouraged so barren a love. Letters to destroy she had none, and as for tokens or souvenirs, she had only one ancient brooch of a dead world to give up. It was not a pretty ornament, and she had never worn it; but Ray had told her that it was very precious to him, and valued above gold and silver. Yet he had made no inquiries about its welfare, and no remarks about her not wearing it. If he valued it so much, he should have it back; it was the only link between them, and it should be broken at once.

She walked to her desk and took it out of the little box in which it had lain for years. She laid it upon her palm, and it seemed to glow and burn and reflect a thou and lights. It was lovely. It was very dear to her. She kissed it with passionate fervor. She threw herself on the sofa and wept some very bitter tears for the death of a dream so tender and so lovely, and she felt that all of the sweetness and dew of her youth went with it.

But as she lay weeping, Ray stepped quietly up to her side. He took her in his arms, and tenderly kissed away the sad, large tears. "Darling," he said, "I have seen all. You have kept my token; you were weeping over it. You love me, Fortune—you love me. Oh, beloved, do not now deny it?"

"How dare I love you, Ray?"

"How dare you not love me? Have I not carried your image in my heart for six years? I won't have my token back, and I won't leave you until you say that you will be my wife. Think of it a moment."

"It is enough, Ray. I have thought only of you for six years."

"Then, sweet Fortune, let us be married to-morrow—to-day. Why delay longer?"

"One thing, Ray, I must ask you. I saw two letters from Gertrude among the papers you dropped one morning?"

"Gertrude has written me in all six letters."

"Oh!"

"About my cousin Hill. Hill loves her desperately, and Gertrude has been teasing him to the point of distraction. I have written and given her some good advice; she needed it."

There are no advocates like lovers. They speak with the tongues of men and angels, and Ray won his case—in a manner. There was a hurried visit of Mrs. Wayland and Miss Gertrude to New York, and the next day all the fashionable world knew that Ray Symington had been married in the most unfashionable season and in the most unfashionable manner to Miss Fortune Wayland.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Manufacture of Candy.

The word candy comes to us from the Arabic and Persian gand, another name for sugar. Candy making is a considerable trade in itself. The census of 1880 reported 13,692 confectioners. There are eight or ten large factories in New York alone, employing perhaps a hundred people each, and using a hundred barrels or more of sugar a week, besides quantities of glucose.

The "stick" candy which seems to be an indigenous American product, is of ordinary "A" sugar, boiled down with water and a little cream of tartar to prevent crystalization. The mass is taken in batches of about fifteen pounds to a marble table, where it is kneaded like bread, and the flavoring and coloring worked in. The paste then goes to the "pulling-hooks," where for five or six minutes it is pulled and twisted and repulled and retwisted at the hands of a workman, who certainly earns his living. Thence it returns to the marble table, at one end of which is a metal plate, kept hot, on which he works the candy into its final shape. Strips are pressed into the batch, two feet long and a foot thick, and it is then drawn and twisted out till it is the proper size of the penny "stick," the right length of which is clipped off by huge scissors. Clear candy is not kneaded or pulled. Flat candy is run into pans, and a knife is run across where it is to be broken into sticks or squares. The drops, fishes and other fancy shapes are made by passing the paste through a machine which cuts and presses it to the proper size and shape.

Lozenges are rolled out like pie crust, sometimes printed in carmine with a hand stamp, and then cut out with dies. "Sugar plums" and sugared almonds are made in a very interesting way, by throwing the nut, seed or other nucleus with boiling sugar into great copper pans, which are shaken by hand or revolved by machinery over a hot fire. Rolled over and over in the moist sugar, the plums soon begin to grow, and are "polished off" by each other, while, above, steam-worked fans carry off the dry dust. Gum drops are made of gum arabic and sugar, boiled and mixed, seven or eight hundred pounds at a time, in huge copper steam-kettles, whence the mixture is taken out into smaller kettles to be flavored and colored. The cheap gum drops and "marsh-mallows" are now made chiefly from glucose.

Cream or soft candies are made in a simple way, from sugar mixed with cream of tartar to prevent crystalizing. To give them their fancy forms a flat tray is filled with starch, which is pressed into molds by a series of plaster-of-Paris models—a drop, hand, face, berry, or what it may be—arranged on a long stick. Into these starch molds the hot cream is poured, and then allowed to dry. Some factories have as much as 50,000 pounds of starch in this use. The drying-room is kept at a high temperature, in which the "creams" soon become dry and solid. Then they are separated from the starch by huge sieves. If they are to be glossed, they are placed in huge tin pans and a cold solution of sugar poured over them to stand over night. In the morning the ice of the sugar on top is broken, and the "creams" are found coated with fine crystals. The liqueur drops are a very curious product. The syrup is mixed with brandy or flavored water and is poured into the starch molds. As it cools at the top and on the mold, the crystals make a continuous case, imprisoning the liquor within.—*Harper's.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Lard, if applied at once, will remove the discoloration after a bruise.

A fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water.

For burns, Dr. Mosley declares that balsam of copaiba is an application very preferable to bicarbonate of soda or other remedies which have been advocated.

To apply a mustard plaster so as not to blister the skin, mix the mustard with the white of an egg instead of water. The plaster will draw thoroughly without blistering the most delicate skin.

Whooping cough remedy—Half cup molasses, one tablespoon castor oil, one teaspoon spirits of camphor, half teaspoon paregoric. Stir ingredients together thoroughly and give a teaspoon whenever a bad coughing spell comes on.

Chinese Paper Makers.

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chinese made paper from fibrous matter reduced to a pulp. Now, each province makes its own peculiar variety. The celebrated Chinese rice paper, that so resembles woolen and silk fabrics, and on which are painted quaint birds and flowers, is manufactured from compressed pith, which is cut spirally by a keen knife into slices six inches wide and twice as long. Funeral papers, or paper imitation of earthly things which they desire to bestow on departed friends, are burned over their graves. They use paper window frames, paper sliding doors, and paper visiting cards a yard long. It is related that when a distinguished representative of the British government visited Pekin several servants brought him a huge roll, which, when spread out on the floor, proved to be the visiting card of the Emperor.

The common mocking bird will attack dogs, cats, hawks, crows and buzzards when they invade his range. He is not a forest bird, but of the fields. He prefers an open situation and the haunts of men. The orchard, a hedge, a solitary hawbush, where he has plenty of sunlight and a breadth of view, suits him best.

HOME.

Two birds within one nest;
Two hearts within one breast;
Two souls within one fair
Firm league of love and prayer,
Together bound for aye, together blest.

An ear that waits to catch
A hand upon the latch;
A step that hastens its sweet rest to win
A world of care without,
A world of strife shut out,
A world of love shut in.

—*Dora Fernwell.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

One kind of egg plant—A chicken farm.

For the baby there should always be a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Does it not seem strange that we should employ contractors to enlarge buildings?—*Rambler.*

Knowledge is not always power. Every thief knows that there is plenty of money in the banks, but how is he to get at it?—*Call.*

With all his experiences, his business and in conversation the barber is not always acquainted with the parts of speech.—*Boston Budget.*

Polite, but absent-minded bather (to friend up to his neck in water): "Ah, Jones, very glad to see you. Won't you sit down?"—*Life.*

An English champion pigeon shot announces that he "will shoot any man in America for $1,000." Let him take a pop at Apache Chief Geronimo.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Landlady—"The coffee, I am sorry to say, is exhausted, Mr. Smith." Boarder Smith—"Ah, yes, poor thing; I've noticed that for some time it hasn't been very strong."—*Siftings.*

Teacher—"How many elements are there?" Little Boy—"Water, fish, earth, air and—" Teacher—"There isn't any other element, is there?" Little Boy—"Oh yes, there is; there's the lawless element in Chicago.—*Siftings.*

A lady living "On the Hill," Rondout, whose clock had run down the other night, asked a neighbor's little girl if she knew how to tell the time of day. "Yes, ma'am," replied the child. "Well, then, will you just run into the house and see what time it is for me?" "Oh, I don't know how to tell that way. I only know how when it strikes," was the reply."—*Kingston Freeman.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

While a man in Clinton, Pa., was preparing to go to bed he was struck by a thunderbolt and had all the clothing stripped from his body, leaving him unharmed.

A large ball to the thumb in a bad hand promises a leaning to all sorts of self indulgence; but in an artist's hand it indicates love of color and gifts of expression by means of color alone.

An accident in a Melbourne foundry led to the discovery that plunging iron castings into a mixture of treacle and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be worked as readily as wrought iron.

A slave could be bought for about seventy-five cents in ancient Rome. This was at the time of the conquest of Great Britain, and one single Roman family owned as many as 400 slaves. Among them were some well-educated and superior people. Some were doctors, some were tutors to the children and some were artists.

Some of the monasteries in England in the eighth century were presided over by ladies. There was a famous one at Whitby in Yorkshire which was ruled by the Abbess Hilda. She belonged to the royal family. She trained up many clergymen, and no less than five bishops. Cædmon, the first English poet, dwelt in her abbey.

The first light ever hoisted over the Capitol at Washington, in 1847, was a lantern on a mast towering about one hundred and fifty feet above the dome. The mast was secured by heavy iron braces. The lantern was surmounted by a ball and weather vane. With the glass in the lantern it weighed about eight hundred pounds. It contained large burners, and when lighted it illuminated not only the entire Capitol grounds, but all the higher portions of the city.

The Chinese have the following legend about the invention of the fan: "The beautiful Kau Si, daughter of a powerful mandarin, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, when she became overpowered by the heat. She was compelled to take off her mask. But, as it was illegal to expose her face, she held her mask before it, and gently fluttered it to cool herself. The court ladies present noticed it, and in an instant a hundred other hands were waving their masks. This was the birth of the fan, which to-day takes the place of the mask in China."

The vane, or weathercock, must have been of very early origin. An old Latin writer calls it *triton*, evidently from an ancient form. The usual form on towers and castles was that of a banner, but on ecclesiastical edifices it generally was a weathercock. There was a symbolic reason for the adoption of the figure of a cock. The cross surmounted by a ball, to symbolize the redemption of the world by the cross of Christ; and the cock was placed upon the cross in allusion to the repentance of St. Peter, and as a reminder of the important duties of repentance and Christian vigilance.

Fish In the Pacific.

The excitement about the Canadian fisheries gives a hint as to the prospective value of one of the undeveloped resources of the Northwest. The shore fishing of the Provinces, on the Atlantic side, is of sufficient importance to bring the United States and its neighbors to the verge of a quarrel, but it is a small matter compared with the opportunities open in the Northwestern waters on this side of the continent. The mackerel fishing, which is the present matter of dispute, is of less importance than the Banks codfishing, yet the whole extent of the Newfoundland Banks is only about 70,000 square miles, while in the Pacific and Okhotsk we have 700,000 square miles, in Behring Sea almost as much more, and around the Choumagin Islands 80,000; altogether nearly ten times the area of the Atlantic Banks. The total money value per annum of the fisheries on the Banks and off the east coast of the British North American Provinces is in the neighborhood of $25,000,000, which embraces the catch of the vessels of all nations resorting there. When the fisheries of the North Pacific are developed to anything like the extent of those of the North Atlantic they will form one of the great industries of this coast.—*San Francisco Call.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—Old "Ned Buntline" the great story writer is dead.

—Eagle Hotel, at Asheville, has been sold for $30,000.

—Near Asheville Saturday the body of Mrs. Samuel Morrell, wife of a prominent farmer, was found in a creek. She committed suicide.

—Prophet Stone Wiggins, of Canada, has made his predictions and arrangements for a sea-shaking and sky-splitting storm on the afternoon of September 29.

—Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has issued a call requesting the members of that committee to meet in Raleigh on the 10th day of August.

—P. M. Hale, veteran editor and one of the brightest and ablest writers in the State, is sick with what his friends fear is a very serious disease. He has in great part lost his ability to speak.

—It is reported that Gorden Kent, one of the wealthiest stock-growers in southwestern Virginia, committed suicide at his home near Max Meadows, Wythe county, last Thursday morning by taking Morphine.

—It is reported that Miss Emma Connelly, of Barnwell county, S. C., who killed John A. Steedly, of that county, for alleged slanderous remarks about her, was acquitted last week, and was serenaded at the Patterson House at Barnwell on the night of the 15th.

—Dr. P. L. Murphy, superintendent of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, was in Statesville a few days ago, and told the *Landmark* that the north wing of the asylum is almost completed. In a few weeks the capacity of the institution will be doubled. Arrangements will be made to relieve the pressure upon the Raleigh asylum, as well as to receive the more urgent cases in the western asylum's territory which it has not hitherto been able to find room for.

—The Fifth Annual Fruit Fair will be held at Fayetteville on Wednesday and Thursday, August 4th and 5th. The officers of the Society are, J. Van Lindley, President; S. Otho Wilson, Secretary; J. A. Lineback, Treasurer. It will be the most attractive Fruit exhibit ever held in this country by any State Society. Premiums will be given on Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Canned Fruits, Preserves, Pickled Fruits, Jellies, Dried and Evaporated Fruits, Wines and Cider and Flowers.

Geo. M. Rose will deliver the address of welcome, and Hon. Octavious Coke will deliver the Annual Address.

A Threatened Famine.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Benjamin Alston, a prominent planter of Georgetown county, writes to the Georgtown *Enquirer* giving a doleful condition of things. He says, to look over the prospects, and behold only one dull, dirty, yellow mass of water. No sign of life presents itself except the fast-running water and birds of prey that soar overhead. Men have been to me asking for work, and saying they had eaten the last food in their houses. Thousands are in the same condition.

Where he is, and elsewhere in the county, the disastrous result of last year's cropping caused many to begin this year in debt, and they are stopped from what they might otherwise do. Alston thinks his people are on the brink of a famine and suggests convening the Lenislature for relief.

Famine in Labrador.

The Esquimaux fishermen and farmers of New Foundland and Labrador are on the verge of starvation. Eighty persons in Labrador have perished since March 1st. Aid has been sent by the Canadian Government. On June 12th the thermometer stood at 18 below zero. Icy corpses of men, women and children strewn along the coast. The ice is solid for a depth of ten to one hundred feet, and snow piled mountain high. The prospect is gloomy, as the natives have nothing to exchange for food, and the men are becoming desperate, and attacks on the stores are feared.

LATER.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 26.—Further particulars of distress among the fishermen of Labrador has been received. Seventy Esquimaux who demanded food from the stores at Mugford, which could not be given them owing to the needs of the inhabitants and the small supply, a rush for the harbor storehouse was made where flour and fish were stored.

The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence, and a deperate fight ensued in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two of the store-house defenders were seriously injured. The Esquimaux finding that they could not obtain food by force, retreated and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to continue the existence of their wives and children. Two hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen codfish were given them.

NOMINATIONS.—A. W. Rowland, of Robeson county, who was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District, is about forty years of age and a remarkably handsome man. He is over six feet high. He is extremely popular in his section. The convention was in session until long after midnight.

At Smithfield, the judicial convention of the Fourth District nominated by acclamation Walter Clark for Judge and Swift Galloway for Solicitor. The convention was very harmonious; in fact, enthusiastic.

TEXAS.

Great Excitement Throughout the State Relative to the Detention of Editor Cutting by the Mexican Authorities—The People Ripe for War.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Special dispatches from El Paso and Fort Worth, Texas, published here this morning, indicate that great excitement prevails throughout Texas over the detention of Editor Cutting by the authorities of the State of Chihuahua, after the repeated demands for his release by the American consul. The newspapers assert that the men of Texas are ready for war, and that it needs but a word to start one.

A special from San Antonia says: "There is considerable bustle about military headquarters here, and, although the officers are reticent, a report is current that Gen. Stanly has received orders to have all his available force in readiness to move at a moment's notice to El Paso, whenever the order therefor is received. The gathering of the Mexican war cloud is watched here with a great deal of interest, and but one opinion prevails: that the Mexican Government should be taught that it cannot treat American citizens with indignity."

—Secretary Bayard has demanded Cutting's release.

State Experimental Farm.

There was an interesting ceremony performed at the Experimental Farm, on the Exposition grounds at Raleigh, on the 22nd inst. The corner stone of the building was laid by Governor Scales, assisted by F. H. Busbee, Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity of this State.

Governor Scales said:

"The object of this stone is for the purpose of erecting a building in the interest of the Agricultural Board of North Carolina, and, so far as I am aware, it is the first step taken and the first stone of the kind that is laid in North Carolina I believe and trust it is a long step in that progress upon which North Carolina is entering. I trust she will go on until she stands the foremost of States in this Union, not only in manufacturing but in agriculture."

A great many speeches were afterwards made in the immense Exposition building.

The Board of Agriculture is greatly pleased with the experiment farm and the exercises.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This afternnon the Board took another step which will do much to further advance it in popular favor. It decided to accept Raleigh's offer and locate the State industrial school here at once. The site given is an admirable one. With this gift is $8,000 in cash, ten acres of land, and the Exposition buildings. The offer is liberal, and Raleigh will do much more for this school. The site chosen is half a mile from the city, and not far fram the experimental farm. The vote on establishing the school here at once was 8 to 4.

Grapes.

—The time is near at hand, says the *Country Gentleman*, when mildew and rot will make their appearance, and have to be fought on the fruit and foliage of the grape. It is therefore timely and appropriate to call the attention of fruit growers and farmers to recent discussions of the value of the salts of copper in these diseases. It is claimed, and the claim is supported by convincing testimony, that a one per cent. solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper) in water, if applied as soon as the vegetation of the grape starts to foliage and fruit, and thereafter the spraying of both is continued at intervals of two weeks during the growing season, neither mildew nor rot will make their appearance. Further, it is also said with confidence by those who have tried it that a 10 per cent. solution of bluestone in water and lime enough added to make a whitewash, if applied after mildew has appeared on the foliage and rot on the grape, the progress of both will be stayed, and the spores of fungi destroyed for the time.

A Horrible Charge.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 21.—The death of the child of John Gore, of Millvale borough, last week, has led to striking developments. This child was found by Humane Agent M. J. Dolan locked up in a box almost dying. He had the father arrested and he was fined $15 for his inhuman treatment of the child. Although given every care the child was too weak and ill to recover and died. Since then it has been learned that its life was insured for $65 in a company in this city, and that including the payment of the $15 and costs imposed on the father and the funeral expenses, the family is still ahead a small amount by the death of the child.

In an interview this afternoon Humane Agent Deane said that this was not the first case of the kind that had come under his observation; that it was a common practice among certain people to insure the lives of their children. There are three or four companies in this city, he continued, that make a specialty of insuring the lives of infants and children. These companies employ agents who visit the people of this city and Alleghany and offer to insure the lives of their children for a very small sum, to be paid on the death of the child. Their plan is to get the risks and then go around and collect 2 or 3 cents weekly. Tempted by the inducement of securing what to them is a large sum of money, these poor people neglect and ill treat their offspring. They practically kill them to get the money.

The Philanthropic Mutual Benefit Society, at No. 127 Fifth avenue, was one of the companies mentioned by the Humane Agent, and a visit there showed that a child could be insured by passing the merest sham of an examination. A perusal of the books showed that a number of the children who have died lately, some under suspicious circumstances, had been insured here. The Humane Agent now has their names, and will begin a thorough investigation of all the cases.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Christopher Stevens, of Richland's, Onslow county, had seven horses killed by lightning a few days ago, which, with three others that died from disease, makes ten lost by him in the last few weeks.

—One of the last batch of pension vetoes, says the *Carolinian*, is that of James Carroll, and was put on the ground that at the time the claimant received his wound he was engaged in plundering the neighborhood of Wautauga, N. C., and was hunted down by the home guards.

—A. W. Rowland, of Robeson county, was nominated by the Democratic convention of the 6th Congressional district, at Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 22nd. This district is now represented in Congress by Hon. R. F. Bennett. Mr. Rowland was nominated on the 47th ballot.

—Governor Scales has pardoned John Symons, of Davidson county, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary; and Thomas Jennings, of Montgomery county, senteneed to five years imprisonment for the same offence. Both these men were serving out sentences. Special applications and proof led to this action on the Governor's part.—*News-Observer*.

—The Charlotte *Democrat* says that in Providence township, in Mecklenburg county, 362 dogs have been listed for taxation, and only 108 sheep. Some of the land owners having a thousand or twelve hundred acres of land have no dogs while many paople living from hand to mouth, return two or three. When it comes to a tilt between the dog and the sheep, the dog is always ahead. If several millions of them were exterminated in this country, we would be that much better off.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Some remarkable facts have been developed in connection with the execution of Jack Lambert at Charleston, Swain county, on the 9th instant. One of his requests was that as short a rope as possible be used. This was thought very strange at the time. The reason has become apparent. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation. At the expiration of twenty five minutes he was pronounced dead by three physicians present. The body was cut down and given to the brothers of the deceased. They immediately with the greatest possible dispatch placed it in a wagon and rapidly drove away. It has been discovered that they drove up Tuckaseegee river and thence up Deep creek, a cool mountain stream. In a secluded spot the coffin was opened, and in a moment the cold water of the creek was liberally applied to the body. It is reported that the brothers and friends devoted themselves for fully an hour to this work. Many people in all that section believe that their labors were successful, and that Lambert is now alive. It is asserted that he was seen on the 12th inst. General credence is given this rumor.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—Details of a sad occurrence from Holman's Davie county: Mrs. Sallie Baker, who lived near there, Wednesday was in the house with two little children. She stooped to pick up a pillow from the floor behind the bed where it had fallen when through a broken pane in the window a bolt of lightning entered. It struck her on the neck. Death was instantaneous. The children were unhurt, though in a few feet of their mother.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

At a saw-mill at Wilmington William McLauchlin, a boy of fourteen, was the victim of a horrible accident. He was playing in the mill. To his wrist was attached a piece of rope. While playing around the engine the end of the rope caught in the driving-wheel. In an instant the boy was jerked from his feet and whirled around with frightful rapidity until his arm was torn from the shoulder. After the accident the boy ran up the steps leading to the upper floor of the mill, then turned and ran down again, when he fell dead.

A TRAGEDY.

A tragedy was enacted in Robeson county. Jim Wilson, a desperate negro, had entered a store from which he had taken goods and money, and upon trial was found guilty and ordered to jail. On the way to jail he released his arms, which had been tied behind him. With a knife he intimidated the officer, and, taking from him two pistols, required him to change his course and take the prisoner back home. The officer reported the occurrence, and a *posse* of men went with him to William's house with shot guns, and anticipated his speedy capture. Wilson, with the deputy's pistol, shot two balls into one of the *posse*. Some of the *posse* riddled Wilson in a moment. He died intantly.

LIGHTNING AGAIN.

At Swann's Point, Pender county, yesterday, as a man, named Bizzell was walking through a field a bolt of lightning killed him, tearing all the clothing from his body and literally splitting him open. He was found dead in this horrible condition in five feet of a towering tree, which was not in the least injured. No traces of lightning were found in the ground.

SUICIDE.

In Ashe county Mrs. Eli Yates committed suicide by drowing herself in a small mill-pond six miles from Jefferson. A few weeks ago her daughter, aged thirteen, eloped with and married a boy of seventeen. This affected the mother's mind, and Wednesday night her husband at midnight found she had left the house. He took a lantern and followed her footprints to the mill-pond. Next day the water was drawn from the pond and the body found,

HANGINGS.

This week will be marked by one execution—that of George Moore (col.) at Charlotte next Friday. He will be the twelfth man legally hanged this year. About seven have been disposed of by Judge Lynch in the same time. The latter judge has been rather quiet lately, crimes having been much less common this year than last. The laws are better administered and there is greater promptness in sentences in most cases.

NATIVE WINES.

It was learned late last night that Solicitor Galloway had given notice informally of appeal in the case tried here yesterday involving the right to sell native wine, which was decided in favor of that right. It is doubtful if the matter will go any further. The sale of native wines will begin here at once, it is understood. As North Carolina's vineyards are numerous and large, and wine is cheap, it will prove valuable to that new industry, which the law was designed to foster.

FATAL SHOOTING.

At Gastonia town, in Gaston county, last night John Chronister and Henry Rhyne quarrelled, when Rhyne drew a revolver and fired upon Cronister. The affair was the result of whisky.

—Ex-President Arthur, who is summering at New London, Conn., is reported to be gaining in health.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

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MRS. W. P. BROWN, 507 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

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is hereby given to the public generally, and especially to the people of North Carolina, that the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS and PLANERS, which they are willing to put in competition with those of any other manufacturers, considering prices, material and workmanship. Don't fail to write for circular and prices.

FOUND!

out at last, and no mistake, that the HEGE SAW MILLS are the best Saw Mills built in the United States, considering prices, material and workmanship. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY.

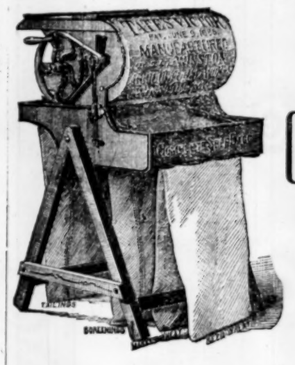
POOR WORK, POOR PAY.

I desire to employ fifty agents at once, to sell the products of the

RALEIGH NURSERIES,

in every section of the South. Write for terms to agents at once, and get to work before the field is occupied. Address,

S. OTHO WILSON,
Vineyard, Wake Co., N. C.



TATE'S VICTOR

Grain and Seed Separator & Grader,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Winston Agricultural Works.

WINSTON, N. C.

Every Farmer Needs It. Every Mill Owner Needs It. Every Dealer in Grain and Seeds Needs It.

TATE'S VICTOR

EMBODIES more points of excellence in WORK AND CONVENIENCE than any other machine for the same purpose. Perfect in SEPARATING and GRADING, simplicity and durability of construction, and the complete SELF-BAGGING arrangement, which in itself SAVES THE LABOR OF ONE MAN. The VICTOR has two shoes which work independent of each other, and which can be regulated at the will of the operator from a light to a heavy shake, thereby changing the quality and volume of each Grade as may be desired; the Blast is also readily changed from a mild breeze to a strong blast by means of the Fan Guages on each side of the Drum.

Four grades are made in preparing seed—the first grade being all the perfect grain, for seed; the second grade for market or milling purposes; the third comprising all the small and faulty grains and particles; and the fourth grade is that which is carried off by the combination of Zinc Screen work and the blast. Each grade is deposited into separate bags, as shown in the Cut; and the first and second can be run together in the same bag if desired.

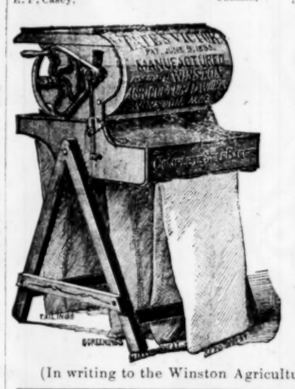
THIS MACHINE

Seperates from Wheat all foul stuff, such as Oats, Rye, Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, White Caps, &c., and with the same operation grades the grain being treated; and will separate Wheat OATS and BARLEY that have been grown together; will also clean and grade Oats in a perfect manner; while for cleaning FLAX SEED it has no equal, or for Barley, Peas, Corn, Rye, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, or any kind of grain or grass seed.

This machine is run by hand or by power without any extra attachments; and by removing too small bolts the Machine is knocked down ready for shipping, moving or packing away. Hence it is the most convenient Machine to handle, takes up the least room, does the most work and gives the best satisfaction of any Fanning Mills on the market.

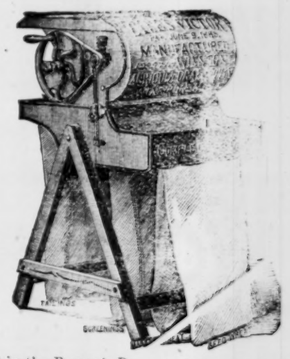
A large number of certificates could be given in regard to the Machine; but to show how the VICTOR is appreciated by all the leading Farmers and Grain Dealers, we give a list of the sales, nearly all of which were made by one Agent in the short space of three months:

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
H. T. Moser,	Bethania, N. C.	T. A. Wells,	Statesville, N. C.	A. M. Propst,	Newton, N. C.	R. M. Roseman,	Lincolnton, N. C.
J. A. Wolff,	"	W. E. Morrison,	"	S. T. Wilfong,	"	J. A. Robinson,	"
M. C. Clayton,	Sedge Garden, "	Jacob Boston,	"	G. L. & R. L. Shuford,	Jacob's Fork, "	J. A. Miller, and R. Mostteller,	"
J. W. Davis,	Red Shoals, "	E. M. Brawle,	"	E. Huntsucker,	"	F. S. & J. H. Rhodes,	"
J. G. White,	Germanton, "	W. A. Lash,	Walnut Cove, "	N. Goder and P. W. Sigmon,	Hickory, "	G. W. Canaler,	"
Stephen H. Davis,	Westminster, "	J. M. Arnt,	Catawba Station, "	S. M. Abernethy & J. S. Whitner Co.,	"	Ell D. Ramsaur,	"
E. N. Spease,	Bethania, "	Q. M. Smith,	Conover, "	Daniel H. Whitner,	"	J. J. Havener & Seagle,	"
W. A. Chaffin,	Germanton, "	Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jas. E. Wilfong,	"	P. M. Hauser & Co.,	"
Len W. Anderson,	Pine Hall, "	P. P. Green,	Cana, "	W. Smithdeal,	Salisbury, "	M. Wise and E. Black,	"
W. C. Mathews,	Walnut Cove, "	Deal & Hunt,	Catawba Station "	J. S. Fleppin,	Francisco, "	J. W. Eichardt,	"
W. A. Clark,	Farmington, "	J. C. Miller,	" "	William Hinson,	Newton, "	John Rudasill,	"
L. A. Furches,	" "	David Christopher,	" "	A. Costner,	Lincolnton, "	G. W. Heofner,	"
H. A. Blaylock,	Kernersville, "	E. Gant and C. Conner,	Conover Station, "	Minor Seagle,	"	S. Blackburn,	Newton, "
J. N. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	J. B. Little & Fox,	Newton, "	Wm. Ramsaur,	"	D. W. Ramsaur,	"
Levi Powlass,	Salisbury, "	Mrs. Nancy Sherrill,	"	John Pendleton,	"	G. A. Baitey,	Williamsboro, "
Walton & Lyerly,	Third Creek, "	P. E. Hoit & Hull,	"	J. Blackburn,	"	W. W. Turner,	Vance, "
Barber & Lyerly,	" "	Silas Wike,	"	Max Warlick,	"	G. H. and H. P. Havener,	Lincolnton, "
Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	R. E. Fetzer & Yost,	"	Conrac Sones,	"	D. A. Coon,	"
J. W. Brawley,	Shephard, "	Logan Smyer,	" "	Beef & Lain,	Newton, "	Capt. J. E. Gilmer,	Winston, "
Jesse W. Miller,	Third Creek, "	H. M. Smyer and G. P. Sides,	" "	H. E. Fries,	Salem, "	J. M. Clark,	Lincolnton, "
J. C. Cowan,	" "	Goder & Finger,	" "	E. Frost,	Cana, "	M. Ingram & Sons,	Lincolnton, "
M. A. File,	Elmwood, "	Bost & Williams,	" "	T. J. Ramsaur,	Lincolnton, "	J. A. Roberts and R. M. Petre,	Kernersville, "
B. W. Phifer,	Statesville, "	Jacob Lutz,	" "	J. D. Hoover,	"	C. K. Robinson,	"
J. S. Troutman,	"	John F. Kreamer,	Maidain, "	C. J. Frazier,	"	C. L. P. Havener,	"
D. J. Brawley,	Calhala, "	J. A. Bowman and A. M. Wilson,	Newton, "	Dr. E. Powell,	"	C. A. Conover & P. H. Little,	Catawba Station, "
E. P. Casey,	"	P. E. Fry,	"				



PRICE LIST OF MACHINES—AT THE FACTORY.

No. 1 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens;	$25.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens,	23.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	22.50.
CAPACITY OF NO. 1 MACHINE 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	
No. 2 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens,	$33.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens,	31.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	30.00
CAPACITY OF NO. 2 MACHINE 60 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	



SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND LETTERS TO

WINSTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
WINSTON, N. C.

(In writing to the Winston Agricultural Works about this Separator and Grader tell them you saw their advertisement in the PEOPLE'S PRESS.) No.-28. 3m

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS, of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS. Patent Riveted Collars.
	Corn and Flour Mills	

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

Mar 25-3m

A NEW RAILWAY

—AT—

J. W DAVIS & CO'S

WINSTON, N. C.

Come to our Store forthwith and see 20 intelligent Balls travelling on an elevated Railway, carrying cash to and from their different stations, taking the place of several clerks. To be seen nowhere else but at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF
J. W. DAVIS & CO., WINSTON.

NEW BLOCK ON COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST,

WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK OF

SUMMER DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

in order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods. Please call and examine.

WILL QUOTE A FEW PRICES.

Lawns, 3½ cents, former price 5 cents. Finer Lawns, 8 cents, former price 10 cents. Batiste, 10 cents, former price 15 cents. Crinkled Seersuckers, 10 cents, former price, 15 cents. Nun's Veiling, 15 cents, former price, 20 cents. Canvass Cloth, 20 cents, former price, 35 cents. 40 inch all wool Albatross Cloth 37 cents, former price, 50 cents.

J. HOFFMAN, Winston, N. C.,

BUXTON & SHELTON BLOCK.

AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Proprietors.

GOODS AT HALF ENDS SALE.

WE WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS

A Grand Auction Sale of Clothing,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing.

We are Determined to Sell these Goods. We Mean Business and We Mean What We Say. These Goods MUST GO to Make Room for FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

We are Overstocked. ALL NEW GOODS. No Shelf Worn Goods.

BITTING BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET,

Next Door to Crawford's Hardware Store.

M. M. STEIN.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

CONCERT.—A concert will be given at the Opera House to-night, for the benefit of St. Paul's P. E. church. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats at Smith & Brown's drug store, without extra charge.

—A colored excursion will be run from Winston to Durham, Aug. 9th.

—Elder Wm. Turner has put an addition in the rear of office to be used as a kitchen.

—The 83rd annual session of the Salem Female Academy will commence Sept. 2nd.

—A new post office has been established in Guilford county, named Oronoko, J. M. Hayworth, P. M.

—Jas. T. Lineback, accompanied by *Hope Holland*, started for Chatauqua, New York, on Wednesday.

—Thanks for a complimentary ticket to the State Fruit Fair to be held in Fayetteville, August 4th and 5th.

—A number of persons of this place will visit the Fruit Fair at Fayetteville, on the 4th and 5th of August.

—Rev. Samuel Woosley preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Charity Swaim on last Sunday at Pleasant Fork church.

—Dr. Bahnson raised 250 bushels of wheat, and Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton 700 bushels. Both plantations are near town.

—At present there is a regular building and repairing boom going on in this place, and our carpenters have plenty of work.

—It is recommended to sprinkle every week about two gallons of lime on the floor of tobacco barns, to keep it from moulding.

—Dr. Shaffner and family are among the mountains of Western North Carolina. They left home on of last week.

—The *Town Fork News* is a newspaper just started at Walnut Cove, M. M. Pepper, Manager. We wish the enterprise much success.

—L. N. Clinard has purchased the lot in rear of C. E. Crist's premises, which was owned and used as a truck garden by Joseph Renard.

—The hack driver on the line between this place and Mt. Airy, says there is considerable travel to the latter place by strangers who are prospecting.

—The Moravian Home Sunday School picnicked last Thursday in Wachovia Park, and the Elm Street Sunday School at Harrison Reed's, near Waughtown.

—John Wimmer, Jr., exhibits the finest tomatoes we have seen this season. They are of his own raising, and three which he showed us weighed over one pound.

—A few watermelons from the country were on the market last Saturday. The farmers say that the melon crop this year will fall considerably behind former years.

—The Bell Society of Salem Home Sunday School will give a promenade concert in the public square, on Saturday evening, August 7th, the proceeds of which to go towards purchasing a bell for Centreville chapel.

—A letter to a friend from Frank Heisler, who is at the Blevins mineral spring, in Ashe county, states that he is still improving, his leg healing as well as could be expected from the condition it was in when he left Salem a couple of months ago.

—We learn that P. A. Snider, editor of the *Twin-City Daily*, is quite sick with typhoid fever, at the residence of his father. Mr. Snider was making preparations for resuming the publication of the *Daily* at the time he was taken sick. Hope he will soon be up again.

—Some of the negroes who visit the mineral spring in this place on Sunday afternoons, are in the habit of washing their faces and hands in the small pool near the spring. It costs a person five dollars to wash there, as one negro who was caught at it recently by the police officer will testify.

—Joseph Williard handed us a fine specimen of onion, measuring 10x15 inches. There is money in growing onions especially if planted so as to mature early in the summer, and shipped to Richmond or other large cities. The home market is good also. We notice several one horse loads in town recently.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A 10 year old daughter of Samuel Reed, has been afflicted in a very peculiar manner for several months past. The child is confined to bed and remains in a state of apparent insensibility for days and weeks at a time, refusing nourishment during these periods, and food can only be given by main force. Occasionally she awakens as it were, for a short time and calls for food, of which she partakes in very small quantities and then relapses again into her former state of unconsciousness. We are informed that the longest period of duration of one of these lethargic states has been from ten to twenty days. The little one, to all appearance, seems as if the vital spark had fled, the eyes are closed, respiration easy and scarcely discernable, and resists all efforts to arouse or awaken and refuses to speak, only at the lengthy intervals above alluded to, when she calls for food. No symptoms of pain are exhibited, and the case is as yet beyond the skill of several of our most eminent physicians.—*Republican.*

The Fruit Fair.

We hope that as many as can will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit Fayetteville and the Fruit Fair. The rates are very low, about $3.66 round trip. Tickets between Salem and Greensboro will be good until Sunday, and there is no doubt that a like extension of time will be given on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., to those who desire to run down to Wilmington. Arrangements to that effect are being made, and we will know for certain in a few days. Steamboat excursions will be run down the river each night, giving every one an opportunity to enjoy this delightful mode of travelling, and all may feel sure of having a pleasant trip.

Messrs. Lineback Bros. will gladly take in charge anything our friends may have to send for exhibition, and will be thankful for any specimens of fine fruits of any kind that the owner does not care to have exhibited in his own name.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Last week was favorable for haymaking, and a great deal of it was put up during the week. Most of it is inferior in quality.

—Samuel Lambeth was selling roasting ears in Salem on last Saturday, and says he has had them for table use for a week or two.

—One day last week, Hezekiah Jones' horse ran away in Winston, turned the wagon over, became tangled, and fell down. The peaches which Mr. Jones was peddling, were well scattered on the street.

—There has not been a great amount of stubble turned, considering the nice condition of the ground for the purpose of breaking and preparing it for the next wheat crop. It is likely that it will be too hard for ploughing during much of the remaining part of the plowing season.

—Wheat is turning out moderately to the amount of straw. Most of it is very damp, and we hear some complain that it heats since being threshed. People will do well to examine it frequently, and if it is heating it should be spread out at once. A miller tells us that if wheat be allowed to heat it never makes good flour, and it makes but a small amount of it at that. The flour cannot be separated from the bran when affected by heating.

—The different reports that we hear concerning tobacco are not very encouraging. Much of it is small and does not seem to be growing. The fertilizer seems to have been exhaused by the great amount of water which drained through it during the much wet weather. Those who are fortunate in curing their crop nicely, may expect good prices for it, for the market is not going to be well stocked with nice tobacco.

—Tobias Rothrock bought three pecks of Canadian white wheat two years ago. He sowed it, and made from it last year, 12 bushels. This did very well considering the wheat failure last year. Last fall he sowed two bushels of it, and harvested 82 shocks which will make about 30 bushels. Mr. Rothrock thinks this wheat can withstand freezes better than the usual varieties sowed by our farmers. The Kivett does not do so well of late years, and most farmers are of opinion that some other wheat must be substituted for it. No wheat will do well many years in succession.

—David Jones ordered a new corn from a seed dealer this spring, and planted about a half acre of ground with it. It is now hard, and will make itself without any more rain. He thinks it will yield fully as well as ordinary corn, and by being very early it is apt to suit our seasons, as the drouths more generally damage late corn. His spring wheat did not do very well for several reasons: It grew large and was blown down by the storm, and being on the ground, the chickens destroyed it. He will get enough seed to give it a further test next spring. He sowed it a little too late this last spring.

HIGH POINT ITEMS.

—Dangerous counterfeits of the standard silver dollar are afloat.

—Arthur Motsinger had his arm broken on Sunday last, by the accidental closing of a heavy gate.

—Thos. Hoover's house caught fire on Tuesday of last week, and was totally destroyed in a few minutes. Loss about $1,000. Origin of fire unknown.

—Capt. Snow filled one of his Modern tobacco barns with prime last Monday. The tobacco is curing up bright and it will sell for a good price.

—The town and vicinity was thrown into a state of excitement on last Sunday by the appearance of a rabid dog. A. W. Reece, who lives about three miles from High Point, had a little girl severely bitten on the face. John Weedon's mad-stone was telegraphed for and, when it arrived, was applied to the wound, adhering for several hours. A number of dogs were bitten, but most of them have been dilled.—*Enterprise.*

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

—Davidson county's democratic primaries were held last Saturday. Mauney is the choice for solicitor.

Mr. Allen Jones has succeeded Mr. C. F. Swicegood, as principal of Shiloh Academy. The Fall term will open on the 2nd of August.

Mrs. Asenath Pickett died last Monday at her home near Abbott's Creek in Davidson County. She was about seventy years old.

In the case of the Silver Valley Mining Company vs. the Baltimore Gold and Silver Mining and Smelting Company, Judge McRae has rendered his decision, overruling all exceptions to the report of the referee. The referee's report stands and the plaintiff recovers a judgment of eighteen thousand dollars against the defendant company.

—For Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Articles, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS Druggists, Winston, N. C.

DAVIE COUNTY.

From the Times.

The Eighth Annual Masonic Picnic will be held at "Clement Grove," Thursday August 12th.

The ladies of Mocksville have met and organized "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Remember the Cana pic-nic July 30th. Col. L. L. Polk will deliver the address at 11 o'clock, a. m.

NEW YORK, July 23.—At 2 o'clock this P. M., Stephen Brodie, a bootblack, twenty three years old, employed in the Mills building, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge at the centre span into the East river. He was fished out and taken to the police station apparently uninjured.—*Richmand Dispatch.*

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless that he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Winston, at Dr. Thompson's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

What Can Be Done.

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So, don t think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure, and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties.

Large Bottles only 50 cts. at Dr. V. O. Thompson's, Winston.

DIED.

At High Point, on Friday last, JAMES A. CAMPLE, aged about 65 years. Mr. Cample was well known and highly respected, and identified with the business interests of the town since its commencement.

OBITUARY.

Died, near Hagerstown, Indiana, on the 28th of June last, Mr. AMOS STEWARD, aged 76 years; 1 month and 2 days.

Brother Stewart was for many years an active member of the Moravian congregation at Friedland, and the Superintendent of its Sunday School. His ten children were all communicant members, and I have seen him and his wife and 10 children at the Communion together; but one after another left for the West, until thirteen years ago he and his wife followed to find graves in their old age in a far off land.

From a letter before me written by one of his daughters, she says he suffered greatly for four weeks before his death, but he looked towards his end joyfully and died praising his Savior. Of his 10 children two are in this country and eight in the West, all yet living. For eight years brother Steward and I lived near neighbors and I never lived by a better. C. L. R.

Kernersville, July 26th, 1886.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—The celebrated Remington Sewing Machine is for sale at Jacob Tise's store in Winston. He sells them cheap, and throws in a full supply of attachments with each machine. 1 w.

—A test convinces us that V. O. Thompson & Co., manufacture an excellent cigar. 1 w.

—If you want a Hat, Cap, Umbrella, Trunk, Traveling Bag, a first class pair of Shoes or Boots, look for the sign of the gold boot on third street in Winston. D. E. Smoak, will take pleasure in selling you the very best goods, and at figures which cannot fail to please you. 1 w.

—Bacon, Lard, Coffee of different grades, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Syrups, Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, and in fact every thing necessary to constitute a complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE is for sale cheap at Jacob Tise's store in Winston. When in need of supplies, don't forget to avail yourselves of the bargains offered by him. Quick sales and short profits is his motto. 1 w.

—The readers of the PRESS are requested to write to S. Otho Wilson for catalogue and special rates, at which he furnishes trees to those contemplating setting out trees. See his advertisement elsewhere. 1 w.

—See J. Van Lindley's advertisement of the Pomona Hill Nurseries. Due notice will be paid to all correspondents. 1 w.

—Persons desiring to buy first class hand made shoes, or to have repairing done, should notice Mr. Garboden's advertisement in the PRESS. He does a fair honest business, and his prices are very reasonable. 1 w.

—We call attention to Bennett Brothers advertisement. They do good work at low rates. Call on them if you want anything in their line. 1 w.

—Your correspondent is in receipt of a small book, entitled—The Law in North Carolina of Notes and Drafts. M. N. Amis is the author of it, and it is published by Edwards, Broughton & Co., Raleigh, N. C., at 50 cents a copy. It contains much valuable information, and every magistrate and business man should possess a copy of it. 1 w.

—Don't forget to examine the shoes on the counter through the center of D. E. Smoak's shoe store. We hear a number of persons say that they have found extraordinary bargains in shoes, on this counter. Remember that the shoes on the said counter are in no way shoddy or damaged goods, and yet he sells them at about half their regular retail price. If you cannot find the shoe you want on this counter, you can scarcely fail to find it somewhere else in the house. 1 w.

—H. W. SHORE, corner of Main and New Shallowford street, has a *Soda Fountain*. Go to him for good *Soda Water*. 2t.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Trusses accurately fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at ASHCRAFT OWEN'S, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—H. W. SHORE keeps constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS and CIGARETTES. 2t.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—H. W. SHORE has a full line of FANCY GROCERIES cheap. 2t.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Go to H. W. SHORE for good CHEWING TOBACCO. 2t.

—SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Go to H. W. SHORE for LEMON and LIMEADE. 2t.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

—If you want your WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engraver*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

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—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending July 24th, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Nannie Rominger, Miss Eva Spach.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Jacob Clodfelter, Mr. Martin Pinkston, Mr. Julius Ranking, Mr. Frank Redford, J. W. Ward.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, J. J. Shore, having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Charity Swaim, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Charity Swaim, to present them, duly authenticated for payment, on or before the 13th day of July, 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay without delay.

J. J. SHORE,
July 13th, 1886. *Administrator.*

SALE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will expose at public sale at the residence of the late Charity Swaim, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1886,

all the personal property of said Charity Swaim, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one cow, some wheat, growing crop of corn, &c.

J. J. SHORE,
July 13th, 1886. *Administrator.*

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In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

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China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

ROMANCE OF THE GLOVE.

THE PART IT HAS PLAYED IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

Worn 100,000 Years Ago and Up to the Elbow—Ancient Customs Relative to Its Use.

The glove as a portion of our costume is so ancient that its inventor is not now known, but it seems quite certain from the records that gloves came into use as soon as shoes. In those rude and primitive times called pre-historic, when lovers did their wooing with a club, and a young gentleman wanting a wife went out and knocked one down, he put on his gloves first. That is what some eminent scientists think. They say the cave men wore gloves, and the cave men are supposed to have lived some 100,000 years ago. Professor Dawkins, in his work entitled "Early Man in Britain," says the cave men and women wore gloves, not only of ordinary size, but reaching even to the elbows, thus anticipating by untold ages the fashionable multi-button gloves of our era. The belle of the ball-room in twenty-buttoned kids is hardly aware that she is only copying after some pre-historic maid or matron who was wooed and won ages and ages ago, but our learned geologists tell us such is the fact.

To come to later times, concerning which all is not guess work, there seems to have been no time when gloves were not worn. They are mentioned in the Bible, and in the oldest literature that has come down to us. The were first used as a protection from the cold, and were thought to be a mark of effeminacy. Some of the early Christian fathers inveighed strongly against people in perfect health clothing their hands in soft coverings, but it availed nothing against fashion. But in time the bishops and other clergy got to wearing gloves themselves, and the monks were among the earliest glove makers in Europe. The glove also bore a part in regal and martial ceremonies. At the coronation of the kings of France the newly crowned monarch received from the hands of the officiating bishops a pair of gloves, previously blessed by the Church. In England a new sovereign receives a right-hand glove, and with it the scepter of the kingdom.

Gloves were at one time a favorite form of New Year's gift and wedding gift, and to make the present more valuable money was sometimes given in the glove. Sir Thomas More, when Lord High Chancellor of England, was presented with a pair, filled with gold coin, by a grateful suitor in his court in whose favor he had decided. The gloves he accepted, but "their lining you will be pleased to otherwise bestow," he wrote to the giver. The English judges were not allowed to wear gloves on the bench, but there is probably no custom in England more widely known than that of the presentation of a white pair of gloves to a judge upon the occasion of a maiden assize, as it is called; that is a holding of court where no criminal has been condemned to death. Gloves were also given by a lover to his betrothed as a symbolical form of binding the bargain, and at weddings lavish gifts of gloves were made to clergyman and guests, but this custom has long been abandoned. But it is still maintained at funerals, and on important occasions the undertaker's bill for gloves is a considerable item, particularly when the Government has to pay. Kings and nobles were buried with their gloves on in the old times, and a remnant of the custom may still be observed among us, when a cavalry soldier is buried. His gloves, with his sword and hat, are placed upon the coffin.

The use of the glove as a symbol of defiance, or challenge to combat, comes to us from immemorial times, and though in this workaday modern world, the custom is practically unknown, yet it is associated with so much that is full of romantic interest that it still gives a picturesque and lively simile to the language of antagonism. Particularly is it in use to express challenges by party orators, and the Congressional arena is a frequent witness of a gantlet being cast down or picked up, metaphorically, by some excited partisan. But these worthy legislators of ours, when they use the language of chivalry, have no idea of adventuring the justice of their cause or their integrity of purpose on an appeal to arms. They prove their knightly truth and honor by other modes not quite so dangerous.

One of the most amusing scenes in Henry V. turns upon the exchange of gloves as a challenge between the king, incognito, and Williams, one of his brave common soldiers. The King afterward gives the glove he received from Williams to Fluellen, the choleric Welch captain, and when Williams meets him with the glove in his cap he gives him, with right good will, a box on the ears. The King comes up, the quarrel is explained and adjusted, and Williams is presented with a glove full of crowns. The glove was sometimes also worn in the cap as a memorial of love or friendship, and it was a knightly practice to carry a glove in the helmet as a mark of devotion to some fair lady. An old chronicler relates that at the battle of Agincourt the knights bore among their head gear "the gloves of their darlings."—*Chicago Herald.*

Bible Allusions to Bookmaking.

The paper-reeds by the brooks, and everything sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away and be no more. —*Isaiah* xix. 7.

Oh that one would hear me, behold my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and that my adversary had written a book!—*Job* xxxi. 35.

And further, by these, my son, be admonished: of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.—*Ecclesiastes* xii. 12.

Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever!—*Job* xix. 23, 24.

Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face.—*Second Epistle of John*, 12.

The sin of Judah is written with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond it is graven upon the table of their hearts, and upon the horns of your altars.—*Jeremiah* xvii. 1.

Then Darius the king made a decree, and search was made in the house of the rolls, where the treasures were laid up in Babylon. And there was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes, a roll, and therein was a record thus written.—*Ezra* vi. 1, 2.

Growing Old.

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest: and it is then, midday between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that Nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up-hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back.—*F. W. Robertson.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

In a cannon foundry at Bourges, France, electricity has been successfully applied to mechanical purposes for more than five years, two large movable cranes, each weighing over twenty tons, having been worked by electric motors without difficulty.

It has been found that compressed teak may be made to serve some of the purposes for which boxwood, which is rapidly becoming scarce, is now being used. A powerful hydraulic press compressing teak for loom shuttles has just been made in Manchester, England.

An important experiment has just been successfully made in transporting fresh fruit over the long route from South Australia to England. The fruit—various kinds of apples, pears and grapes—was packed in sawdust and placed in a cold chamber kept at a uniform temperature of forty degrees. It arrived in London in excellent condition.

By experiments on a large butcher's dog, Signor Ogata has found that tea and coffee in moderate amount, pure water and water containing carbonic acid do not disturb digestion. Beer, wine and brandy retard digestion considerably until absorbed, and in the case of beer the extractive matters act thus as well as the alcohol, so that beer has a greater effect than wine containing the same quantity of alcohol. Both cane and grape sugar retard digestion considerably, while common salt distinctly accelerates it.

Cork may be put to many uses, but one of the most ingenious is to check the recoil of guns after discharge. An eminent firm of English engineers is making experiments with a view to bringing the theory to practical issue. The carriage is in the form of two pistons connected with the gun by two rods. The pistons are filled with cork and water, and the recoil of the gun forces the rods back and so compresses the cork, the water assisting to check the recoil. The great expanding properties of the cork in turn force the gun forward, and so bring it again into loading position.

It is very easy to make any ordinary paper temporarily translucent by simply dampening it with a sponge moistened with benzine. In this condition it is sufficiently transparent to permit of the lines of a drawing being seen through it, and of ink or water colors being used on its surface without running. As the benzine evaporates the paper loses its translucency and assumes its ordinary opaque appearance. If this occurs too quickly, the part can easily be dampened again with the benzine. The faint smell of the oil which will remain will disappear in a day or two if the paper is left exposed to the air.

A novel use is made of the stereoscope to detect forged bank notes. A note of 100 francs was recently submitted to the experts of the Bank of France as issued by a band of forgers, but the execution was so perfect that no defect could be discovered by the closest examination. A suggestion was then made to place the suspected note side by side with a genuine one in the objective of a stereoscope, the two images of which, as is well known, overlay each other and form a single picture. The result of the experiment was that the loop in a letter of the forged note did not exactly cover that of the genuine one, showing that they had not been printed from the same plate.

WISE WORDS.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.

The best way to make a name is to have an aim.

Good company and good conversation are the sinues of virtue.

A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of a thing.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

He is only advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.

The blessings of fortune are the lowest; the next are the bodily advantages strength and health, but the superlative blessings, in fine, are those of the mind.

Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.

A Palace Car for Horses.

For a long time Mr. E. J. Balwin has had the reputation of having the finest cars for the transportation of his horses. Mr. R. P. Ashe, the well-known California turfman, has just had a car built that for elegance, comfort and convenience is far ahead of the cars of the Santa Anita stable. This car was built in California at a cost of $6,000. It has been named Alta after the celebrated racehorse belonging to Mr. Ashe. In appearance it very much resembles a Pullman palace car. It is seventy feet long from buffer to buffer, and the interior from one end to the other measures a little less than sixty-five feet. It has commodious quarters for fourteen horses and as many men. The stalls are so arranged that they can be changed around so that the necessity of the horses standing long in the same position will be averted. Along the sides of the car over the horses are bunks which accommodate the men. These bunks, when not in use, are doubled up the same as the sleeping-car berth. In one corner of the car there is a neat little range. There is also ample room for a folding table. The sides of the car are very heavily padded to prevent the horses being injured by the jolting of wheels. The quarters for the men and racers take up about thirty-eight feet of the car. In the other part, which is separated by a partition through which a door is cut, are Mr. Ashe's private apartments, which are fitted up in drawing-room style. There are two berths, one for Mr. Ashe, the other for his private secretary, Mr. W. J. Hastings. All the furniture is of mahogany and covered with rich plush. The carpet is of velvet. There are two large mirrors on the sides of the car and a few costly paintings. The faucets, etc., are all silver plated. The door that opens out on the platform is almost all glass and the windows are all large.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Minute Writing.

It was thought a wonderful achievement, when Paris was besieged by the Germans, to photograph one side of a newspaper on tissue paper small enough to be enclosed in a tiny quill. A carrier pigeon conveyed the quill out of the beleaguered city to those who read its contents through a magnifying glass. But neither photography nor the microscope was known in the days of Cicero, yet he mentions that the whole of Homer's Iliad had been written on a piece of parchment so small as to be enclosed in a nut-shell. A Frenchman, after years of practising, wrote the four canonical prayers of the Roman Church on one of his finger nails. He was proud of his exploit, but a poet is mentioned by Pliny, who excelled him in the art of minute penmanship. He wrote a couplet in letters of gold, but so minute was the writing that the bit of paper on which it was inscribed was enclosed in the husk of a grain of wheat.—*Paper World.*

A pickerel was caught in a cornfield in the Rock River (Ill.) bottoms while engaged in husking corn. The water of the river has covered the bottoms for eight months, and much of last year's corn remains ungathered. The fish swim into the fields and nibble the grains of corn out of the husks.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Canvas Slippers.

The old-fashioned slippers, worked in wool and silk on canvas, are coming in again, but they are improved upon in the designs. Tulips and other flowers are worked in embroidery stitch, the ground only in cross-stitch. Griffins and heraldic devices, as well as crests, are also placed on the front, while some of the groundworks are shot with silver. Quite the newest have large pieces of plush tied on the canvas, forming part of the pattern.

How to Disinfect Carpets.

If any article of household furniture requires disinfecting occasionally, it is a carpet; especially if it has been used a considerable time. The following is a method recommended by a lady housekeeper, both as a disinfectant and a preventive of moths: Add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine to three quarts of water. Saturate a large sponge with this mixture, squeeze it about two-thirds dry, and go over the carpet carefully. As often as the sponge becomes dirty, cleanse it and take in a fresh supply of water.

The Care of China.

To season glass and chinaware to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat or cold, is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point, and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The commoner the material the more care in this respect is required. The very best glass and chinaware is always seasoned, or annealed, before it is sold. If the wares are properly seasoned in this way they may be washed in boiling water without fear of fracture, except in frosty weather, when, even with the best annealed wares, care must be taken not to place them suddenly in too hot water.

All china that has any gilding upon it may on no account be rubbed with a cloth of any kind, but merely rinsed, first in hot and afterward in cold water, and then left to drain till dry. If the gilding is very dirty and requires polishing, it may now and then be rubbed with a soft piece of wash leather and a little dry whiting; but this operation must not be repeated more than once a year, otherwise the gold will most certainly rub off, and the china be spoiled.

When the plates, etc., are put away in the china closet, pieces of paper should be placed between them to prevent scratches on the glaze or painting, as the bottom of all ware has little particles of sand adhering to it, picked up from the oven wherein it was glazed.

The china closet should be in a dry situation, as a damp closet will soon tarnish the gilding of the best crockery.

In a common dinner service it is a great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the glaze on the surface, if not the plate itself. We all knew the result—it comes apart. "Nobody broke it," "it was cracked before," or "it was cracked a long time ago."

The fact is, when the glaze is injured, every time the "things" are washed the water gets into the interior, swells the porous clay and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease, and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discolored. If an old, ill-used dish be made very hot indeed, fat will be seen to exude from the minute fissures upon its surface. These latter remarks apply more particularly to common wares.

Recipes.

Parsley fried in butter is a pleasant "garnish" for boiled beef.

Pineapple fritters are a dainty dish. Peel the pineapple, taking care to remove all the eyes; cut in slices and remove the core; dip in batter and fry a delicate brown. They may be eaten with a sauce made of sugar boiled to a syrup and flavored to taste.

Try these cakes: Cream three ounces of butter with two ounces of powdered sugar and add three eggs, one at a time, using one ounce of flour with each egg, and beat well until quite smooth. Add one ounce of citron, finely minced, and pour the mixture into buttered cups or molds. Have an ounce and a half of currants nicely cleaned and sprinkle them over the tops of the cakes. Bake in a moderate oven until light brown.

Rhubarb jam made by this English recipe is excellent. For each pound of rhubarb allow the rind and juice of one small lemon, four bitter almonds, blanched and chopped very fine, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar. If preferred a few drops of bitter almond essence may be used instead of the chopped almonds. Peel the rhubarb and cut it in pieces an inch long; put the rhubarb and sugar in a deep dish and let both remain twenty-four hours. Boil the rhubarb and sugar, the finely minced lemon rind and the almond until it thickens, and then add the lemon juice. Let the jam boil up once again and put it in glasses or jars.—*New York Commercial.*

Obeying the Letter.

In "a government of laws and not of men," as the Constitution of Massachusetts puts it, the people strenuously insist that the forms of law shall always be observed. A long while ago, the Burghers of Stralsund, a city of North Germany, were made indignant by seeing a notice, signed only by the Governor, posted on the Rathhaus, ordering every one passing through the streets at night to carry a lantern.

As the streets were not lighted, the object of the Governor was to secure public safety and convenience. But the burghers were angry that he should issue the order of his own motion, instead of transmitting it, according to custom, through the town-council.

So on the first night after the publication of the mandate, the citizens who went out into the streets, and an unusual number went, provided themselves with lanterns, but put no lights in them.

The next morning another decree came from the angry Governor, ordering that each lantern should be furnished with a candle. When night came, the candles were in the lanterns, in strict compliance with the order, but not one of them was lighted, and again the Governor's purpose was defeated.

Another order was then issued, commanding that each lantern should contain a lighted candle. The citizens obeyed, but hid the lanterns under their coats. Upon this, the Governor became furious, and ordered the citizens, under penalty of punishment, to expose lighted lanterns to view. The burghers again did just as they were bidden, but provided wicks so tiny that the light thereby produced was no bigger than that of a glow-worm.

The Governor then yielded, and communicated his order through the town-council. From that time the streets were properly lighted by numerous lanterns. Moreover the burghers had won the victory finally, and thereafter all orders went through the process of approval.—*Youth's Companion.*

There are two markets opposite each other in Gibraltar, the Spanish market and the Moorish market, for nothing of any account is produced in Gibraltar. In the Moorish market are all kinds of fruits, chickens and eggs, brought over from Morocco. The eggs come in large hampers made of grass and willow, and holding 3,000. Eggs sell about one hundred for from five to six francs. One can buy 500 juicy oranges for $2.50. The sellers sit in their narrow stalls in front of thousands of live chickens that keep up a continual clatter.

May the profits of a crematory be derived from its gross urnings?

FARM AND GARDEN.

Mending Broken Limbs.

The New York *Times* tells how the legs of any animal which may be broken by accident can be repaired by the use of wet paper bandages. For large animals the strips of paper should be dipped in paste made of calcined plaster of Paris, which soon sets and makes a stiff, permanent bandage, which holds the broken bone in place until it heals. The animal, a horse or a cow, should be held in slings to prevent injury to the limb by violent motion. The broken legs of small animals, as sheep or fowls, require only to be brought in proper position and bound with strips of wet paper until a sufficiently strong bandage is made. A covering of cloth is then put on and secured with a few stitches, or tied with a tape or string. The paper soon dries and becomes hard and stiff. Nothing more need be done but keep the animal in a quiet, dark place, to restrain too much movement. A little movement does no harm, but excites inflammation needed to produce union and healing of the bone.

Insect Enemies in the Flower Gardens.

After several years of experience and observation in destroying insect enemies, the following is submitted by the Ohio Experiment Station:

The Red Spider.—It is only found where the air is dry, hot and close. Remedies—1. Correct the conditions that favor its development. 2. Syringe with a solution of whale-oil soap; one-fourth pound soap to two gallons water. 3. Dust with finely-ground red (Cayenne) pepper. 4. Boil one ounce of quassia wood in three pints of water until but a quart remains. When lukewarm apply to every leaf with a sponge or brush. Let the plant stand fifteen minutes, then wash with pure water.

The Aphis or "Green Fly" (Small green plant lice which multiply rapidly and injure plants by sucking their juices) —Remedies: Sprinkling with tobacco water, or a solution of whale-oil soap. Smoking with tobacco stems.

The Scale Insect.—Remedy: Frequent washing with soap suds. Use a stiff brush.

Thrips.—Remedy: Tobacco smoke.

Practical Hints for Watering Plants.

The following condensed notes are the result of observation and tests made at the Ohio State Agricultural station during the past two or three years, and published in response to frequent letters of inquiry concerning the watering of flowering and foliage plants:

Rain water is better than spring or well water. Hard water may be greatly improved by adding a drop or two of hartshorn or a little soda—a small nugget the size of a pea, to every gallon of water used.

Time.—Morning is best, next the evening. Never water house plants when the sun is shining brightly upon them.

The supply of water must be regulated according to the demands of the plant. The condition of the plant and of the surface soil is the best guide.

Never give water when the soil is moist to the touch.

Nearly all plants require more water when in bloom than at any other time. They require more when in a warm temperature than in a cold; more when in a state of active growth than when at rest.

Plants in open rooms usually require water once a day, and some that require moisture need it twice.

All plants should be examined at least once a day with intent to water, if that is necessary. Experience alone can determine the proper amount to give each plant.

Cleanliness.—The leaves of plants should be kept free from dust; hence frequent washings are absolutely essential.

Never wet the flowers of a plant nor allow drops of water to stand on the leaves in the sunshine.

Never allow water to stand in the saucers of the pots, unless the plants are semi-aquatic.

Thinning Fruit.

When planted in good soil, good thrifty fruits will nearly always overload themselves, and in order to secure the best, smoothest and largest fruit, considerable thinning must be done; this is especially the case with grapes and tree fruits.

Choice apples, peaches, pears, quinces; in fact, the best of all kinds of fruit command the best prices and always sell. Ofttimes the market becomes glutted with poor fruits, and the prices realized are really below what it costs to produce them and sometimes they cannot be sold at any price, while at the same time the choicest and best are selling at a profitable price.

Too many fall into the error of thinking that by thinning they lessen the quantity so much that they prefer to let the fruit all remain. This is a mistake, as well as to think that by thinning they lessen the profit on the fruit. When a tree is heavily loaded, the fruit must necessarily be small and this will lessen the quantity; then the fruit being small will sell for a less price, and really cost more to sell, and you really lose rather than make by not thinning. Then in addition, when a tree or vine is allowed to overload and mature the fruit it is a strain upon the vitality of the tree, so much that a rest must be had and the next year the tree will fail to bear.

Whenever tried judiciously, thinning fruit always pays; but it requires considerable courage when the trees are laden with young fruit to go over and pull off and throw away a considerable portion of the fruit. To one who has never tried it, at first it would seem like a waste; yet it has been tested sufficiently to prove its value.

The work of course should be done early, as soon after the fruit has set as possible. The longer the fruit grows after setting, the more waste of vitality of the tree, that should go to the other fruit that is left upon the tree to mature. It should be done as evenly as possible all over the tree; thin so as to give each specimen left as much room as possible. Close crowding is what often makes ill-shaped fruit. If you have never been in the habit of thinning try a few trees first to see the effect, and in a majority of cases you will conclude that it is beneficial.—*Michigan Horticulturist.*

Summer Pruning of Grape Vines.

E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., read a paper on the subject of "Summer Pruning" before the last convention of the American Horticultural Society, an abstract of which we give herewith. As the vines awaken from their winter sleep in the spring, and the buds begin to swell, it will be observed that two buds often appear from what seemed but one in a dormant state. The first and simplest operation in summer pruning is to rub off one of these and all superfluous ones wherever and whenever they appear. A simple touch of the finger will do it. The weakest and generally the lowest one has to go.

If the buds from any cause start feebly, the sooner this is done the better for those that remain. In cases where they start strong and vigorously, however, it is well to defer their removal until the embryo clusters have appeared. If these shoots have grown a foot or a foot and a half, no matter. The check to the vine will be the greater and their removal none the less demanded. The remaining shoots are pinched off at one or two leaves beyond the last cluster of fruit, and the laterals are stopped in the same way as recommended for the young vine, to one leaf.

Those bearing cones and laterals, after recovering from the check thus given, will soon make a fresh start in wood-making, and the pinching process is to be repeated as before, leaving an additional leaf each time. The effect of this treatment is to retard the sap and retain it where it is needed for the full development of buds, leaves and fruit. The leaves remaining increase in size much beyond their normal proportions, and a strong, vigorous leaf of this kind is most capable of resisting the attack of mildew. The larger the leaf area next to the fruit, the larger and finer the fruit will be.

This pinching process also results in full, plump and well-developed buds on the canes to be left for the next year's fruiting. Vines which are allowed to grow at random and take care of themselves, seldom fruit, purely from lack of development. The sap, being allowed to pursue its natural course unmolested, has no time to stop and pay proper attention to these buds. The short-spur system depends absolutely for success on this summer pruning.

Mr. Williams cited the case of a very successful amateur who has vines ten years old treated on this system, some of the spurs on which are not over one and a half inches long, so short in some cases that the base bud seems to start almost out of the old wood, and yet this bud will give as good fruit and as large clusters as any, and does so year after year. It is simply due to this full development resulting from summer pruning.

A Chinese Printing-Office.

A reporter on the San Francisco *Report*, who recently made a trip to the Chinese quarters, says that a visit to a Chinese printing establishment is productive of much that is interesting. Movable types are in use in the San Francisco Chinese newspaper offices. The manner of getting a Chinese newspaper on the press is very primitive. The editor takes American newspapers to friends, from whom he gets a translation of the matter he needs, and after getting it written in Chinese, in a manner satisfactory to him, he carefully writes it upon paper chemically prepared. Upon the bed of the press, which is of the style that went out of use with the last century, is a lithograph stone. Upon this the paper is laid until the impression of the characters is left there. A large roller is inked and pressed over the stone after it has been dampened with a wet sponge, and nothing remains but to take the impression upon the newspaper that is to be. The Chinese pressman prints thirteen papers every five minutes, five papers in the same time less than Benjamin Franklin had a record for. A Chinese printing office has never been struck by lightning.

The life of a Chinese journalist is a happy one. He is free from care and thought, and allows all the work of the establishment to be done by the pressman. The Chinese compositor has not yet arrived. The Chinese editor, like the rest of his countrymen, is imitative. He does not depend upon his brain for editorials, but translates them from all the contemporaneous American newspapers he can get. There is no humorous department in the Chinese newspaper.

The newspaper office has no exchanges scattered over the floor, and in nearly all other things it differs from the American establishment. The editorial room is connected by a ladder with bunks on a loft above, where the managing editor sleeps, and next to it is, invariably, a room where an opium bunk and a layout reside.

Evidences of domestic life are about the place, pots, kettles and dishes taking up about as much room as the press. In one instance, on Washington street, a barber shop is run in the same apartment with the editorial room, and in all cases no disposition is shown to elevate the "printer" above his surroundings. If an editor finds that journalism does not pay, he gets a job washing dishes or chopping wood, and he does not think he has descended far either.

Song Birds Boarding Out.

The following notice, posted in the window of a bird store in New York, recently, attracted the attention of a *Mail and Express* reporter:

Birds Boarded by the Week or Month.

He stepped in to investigate. The person in charge of the establishment explained that a regular branch of the business consisted in caring for song birds and other feathered pets, belonging to families who had arranged to pass the summer months out of town. Hundreds of birds of all sizes, colors and species made the place a wilderness of discord as they screamed, chattered, warbled or sang, all in different keys. About fifty of the prisoners were boarders; the others were offered for sale. "Before another month passes by," said the attendant, "we shall have a hundred birds boarding here, for then, almost everybody who can afford it, will have made arrangements to go to the country, if not to Europe. When they go away they leave their dogs in charge of the coachman, except the toy dogs, which are taken along when possible. The cat is left behind to shift for himself, but the song bird is either put out to board, or loaned to some friend who will be sure to care for it kindly."

"Are birds expensive boarders?"

"We can make money by boarding canaries and finches at 15 cents per week if we have a good many customers. We charge 50 cents for mocking birds, which are choice in their food, and the same sum for parrots. Say we have sixty regular boarders the season round, and average the day at 30 cents each, we have $18 per week coming in, and $12 of this is clear profit. But our customers, who are usually wealthy ladies, often insist on paying tenfold the amount of our bill. The owner of this mocking-bird gave me $20 for caring for it during the next two months."

A carriage had just rolled up to the door and a young lady in costly garb alighted, attended by a man-servant in livery. She bore in her hand a gilded cage. "I have brought you this bad boy again," she said, lightly, "and if anything goes wrong with him write me at once to this address." When birds are removed from richly furnished boudoirs of their fair owners to a noisy store they become at first moody, and in some instances even decline to take food, but gradually they accept the situation and appear to like the company.

Danger from Foul Earth.

As to the advisability of filling ravines and lots with street refuse mixed more or less with garbage, there is serious question. To a certain extent it can be safely done; but when the filling is carried up so near the desired level that only a thin shell of presentable earth can be placed on top of the rubbish, the buried filth becomes a source of danger. Being of a porous and spongy nature, it in time becomes saturated with organic matter through the leaking of sewers and vaults; and wherever a house is built on the filled premises the excavation for the cellar cuts through the crust and affords ventilation for the subterranean nastiness. That death and disease should immediately occupy new houses upon lots so filled should occasion no surprise. Recently, at Chicago, almost an entire family was swept away by malignant disease that was afterward shown to have been caused by exhalations from the cellar, the floor of which was nothing less than a spongy mass of filth, the entire lot on which the house stands having been filled with refuse from streets and back-yards. This danger from promiscuous filling may serve to reconcile taxpayers to the expense of dump scows for lake work when their use shall become necessary.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Cyclone insurance is almost as common as fire insurance in the West.

A Little Girl's Queer Eyes.

Nancy Taylor is a little girl ten years old, living with her parents in Grant township, a dozen miles from the stirring town of Bedford, in south-western Iowa. She is one of six children, who are equally divided as to sex, and her father and mother are ordinary well-to-do people, with a fine farm of 500 acres, well stocked and well managed.

Nancy is the only member of the family who would attract attention. The theory that one sees objects upside down represents the actual operation of little Nancy Taylor's eyes. She does her figuring and writing with inverted characters, beginning at the right hand side of the slate or paper. When she reads she turns the book upside down. This is the case only when objects are brought near her eyes. Beyond that they are not inverted, but appear as to other people. Here is an illustration of four examples in arithmetic given her by the *Sun* correspondent and worked by her:

$$\begin{array}{r} 984 \\ \hline 82 \\ 164 \\ 12 \\ \hline 82 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 171 \\ \hline 289 \\ 161 \\ 467 \\ 44 \\ \hline 289 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 288 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 2,464 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 812 \\ \hline 37,962 \end{array}$$

She has never succeeded in mastering the art of writing, but instead prints her words. She makes the letters rapidly, and her ideas are generally lucid. At the correspondent's request she printed the following:

"I don't know how I come to see as far away from me then I see like other folks say they do. My eyes that's for a night but don't hurt many, but don't like folks to bother me about my eyes."

Nancy uses her left hand in writing. Her eyes are light blue, and have nothing to distinguish them from ordinary optics. In fact, local oculists of some repute failed to discover any evidence of malformation.—*New York Sun.*

Two Remarkable Centenarians.

Near Barterville, in the southern part of Nicholas county, Ky., within sight of each other, are the homes of two women whose ages aggregate 220 years. One is Mrs. Catherine Waggener, aged 111, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rebecca Waggener, aged 109 years. They are widows, and each has reared a large family of children, nearly all of whom are married, some of them having grandchildren, which would make these old ladies great-grandmothers. These remarkable women have never seen a railroad train nor a modern home, and have lived for the past sixty-five years within a stone's throw of where they now live, and have not been in Carlisle for thirty-two years. They both have a silk dress laid away to be buried in that has been made more than fifty years. Since becoming widowed each has raised annually, with her own hands in part, a small crop of corn and tobacco.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Newspapers in Naples.

Journalism has taken a spurt in Italy. In Naples there is a regular newspaper reading craze, and even the beggars gather around some unfortunate possessor of a daily paper as he reads aloud in the street. But the people soon get tired of any one paper and clamor for a new one. The consequence is that almost every day some paper dies and another takes its place. One of the most certain ways of killing a newspaper in Italy is to fill it with news. What they want is good local lies and blood-curdling sensations.—*New York Tribune.*

A Match.

She lit my cigar;
We were parting, 'twas late,
Yet I still lingered on;
How I bless the kind fate
Which inclined her to light my cigar.

As she lit my cigar
I saw in her eyes
Something deeper than friendship,
And this sweet surprise
Made a match, as she lit my cigar.
—*Providence Journal.*

"What Every One Should Know."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly, (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth) are:

Law Without Lawyers.	Danelson's (Medical Counselor.
Family Cyclopedia.	Boys' Useful Pastimes.
Farm Cyclopedia.	Five Years Before the Mast.
Farmers and Stock-breeders' Guide.	People's History of United States.
Common Sense in Poultry Yard.	Universal History of all Nations.
World Cyclopedia.	Popular His. of Civil War (both sides).
What any one should know.	

Any *one* book and paper one year, postpaid $1.15 only! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester. Sample 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD, Rochester, N. Y.

NEVADA still has 1,500,000 acres of land for sale.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves, as ithers see us!"

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN run to its full capacity an Akron, Ohio, match factory turns out 57,000,000 matches in one day.

Unequalled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE females in the West Virginia Penitentiary are paid twenty-five cents a day and the males fifty cents.

Stop that Cough, that tickling in the throat! Stop that Consumptive Condition!
You can be cured! You can't afford to wait! Dr. Kilmer's Cough Cure [*Consumption Oil*] will do it quickly and permanently. 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime t w	7	@	8¼
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5	@	5¾
Sheep	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	7¼
Hogs—Live	4¼	@	4¾
Dressed, city	4½	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 50	@	4 00
West. good to choice	4 00	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	84¼	@	85
Rye—State	62	@	65
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	
Corn—Mixed	49	@	50
Oats—White State	38	@	40
Mixed Western	33	@	35
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	80	@	83½
Straw—No. 1, Rye	85	@	90
Lard—City Steam	6 50	@	6 70
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	18½
Dairy	13	@	16
West. Im. Creamery	11	@	13
Factory	10	@	12
Cheese—State Factory	5	@	7½
Skims	4	@	4½
Western	5½	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	12	@	13
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 50	@	4 70
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 75
Steers—Western	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 00	@	4 40
Flour—Cy ground n. process	5 25	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	—	@	84¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	43¼
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	36½	@	37
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	10 50	@	11 00
Hogs—Live	4¾	@	5
Northern Dressed	6	@	6¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 75	@	13 00
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's.	5 15	@	5 25
Corn—High Mixed	47½	@	48¼
Oats—Extra White	45	@	46
Rye—State	70	@	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	5 87½	@	6 25
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5¼
Lambs	7	@	8
Hogs—Northern, d. w	—	@	5¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	—	@	87
Rye—State		@	75
Corn—State Yellow		@	41
Oats Mixed	37	@	39
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	15	@	15
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½	@	14

Falling of the hair is arrested, and baldness averted, by using Hall's Hair Renewer.
Obstinate cases of fever and ague can be cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure.

ITALIAN bees are sold at $5 a colony in parts of Georgia.

Thomas Carlyle,
the great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia, which made his own life miserable and caused his best friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from disease of the liver, and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even with dyspepsia, all can be free from the malady, while emulating his virtues.

LAST year the American Bible Society printed 1,437,440 Bibles and New Testaments.

Something About Catarrh.
A great many people are afflicted with Catarrh who do not know what ails them; and a great many more continue sufferers who might be cured.
Thickening of the membrane which lines the nasal passages, thus making breathing difficult; a discharge from the nostrils, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, in advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the throat, are a few of the prominent symptoms of Catarrh.
Deafness, inflamed eyes, neuralgic pains, sore throat and a loss of sense of smell, are very often caused by Catarrh.
All these troubles are cured by Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Relief is had immediately after beginning its use, but it is important that it be continued without intermission until the catarrhal virus is expelled from the system and healthy secretions replace the diseased action of the mucous membrane